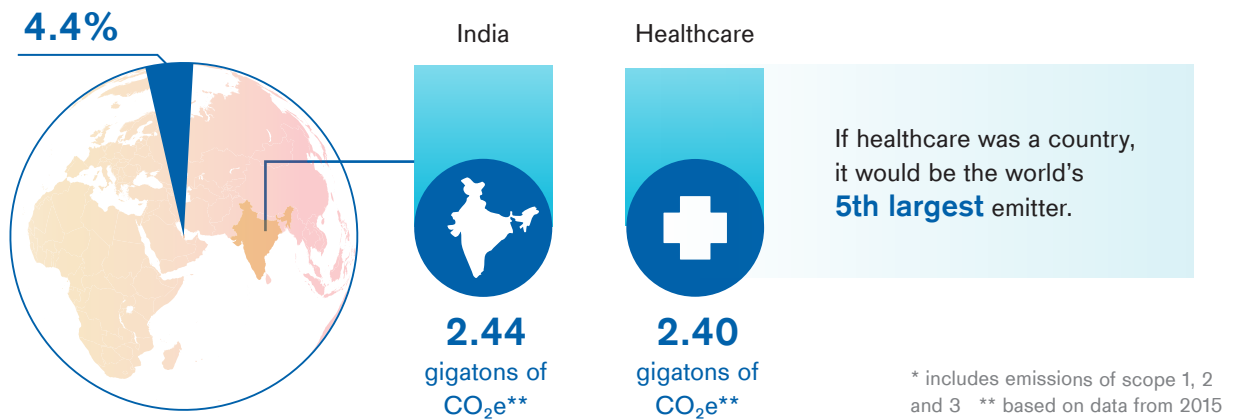


# Sustainability in Hospitals Consumables and Accessories (HCA)

## Healthcare and the climate

In 2015, global healthcare and its supply chain was responsible for **2.4 gigatons** of greenhouse gas emissions\*, measured in CO<sub>2</sub>e equivalents.

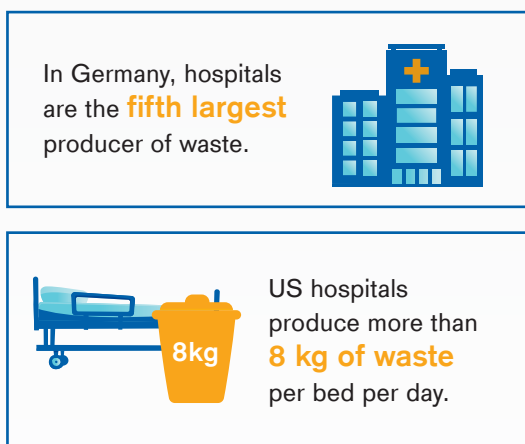
### HEALTHCARE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS



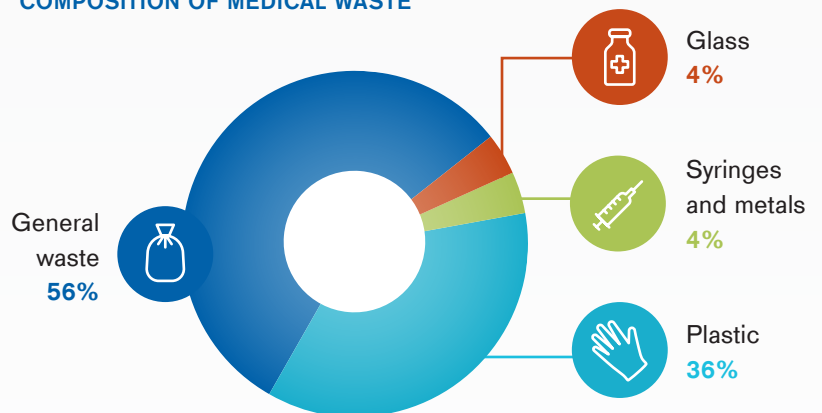
Sources: The Lancet, Our World in Data, Health Care without Harm

## Healthcare and waste

Gloves, masks and syringes: healthcare produces high volumes of waste.



### COMPOSITION OF MEDICAL WASTE

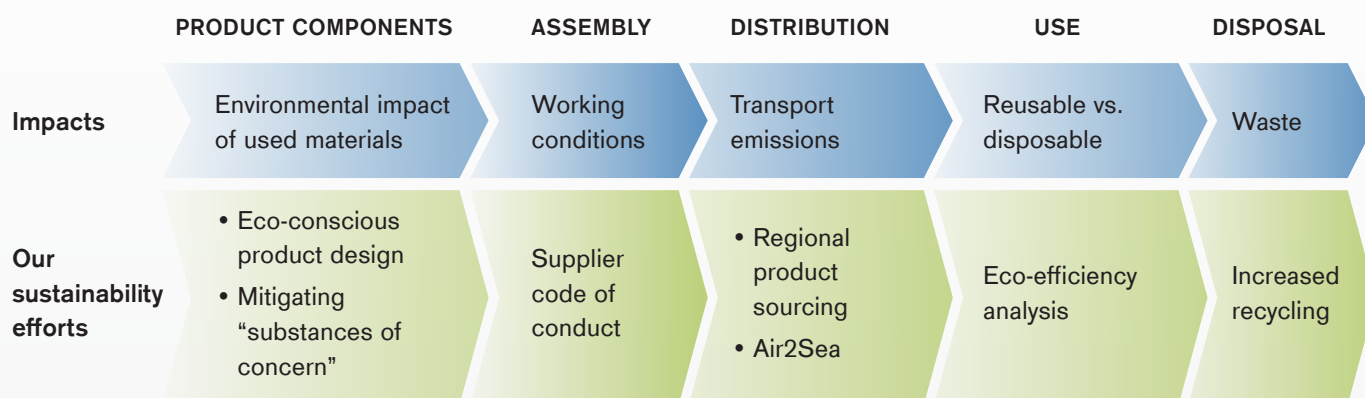


Large amounts of waste are generated during the medical care of patients. Dräger is working on creating sustainable products, optimising recycling processes and reducing unnecessary packaging material in order to sustainably reduce waste. This is how we make our contribution.

Sources: Critical Reviews in Environmental Science and Technology, Practice Greenhealth, WHO

## Sustainability challenges

Emissions are not the only sustainability challenge of HCA products. We aim to make healthcare consumables and accessories sustainable across the whole product life cycle:

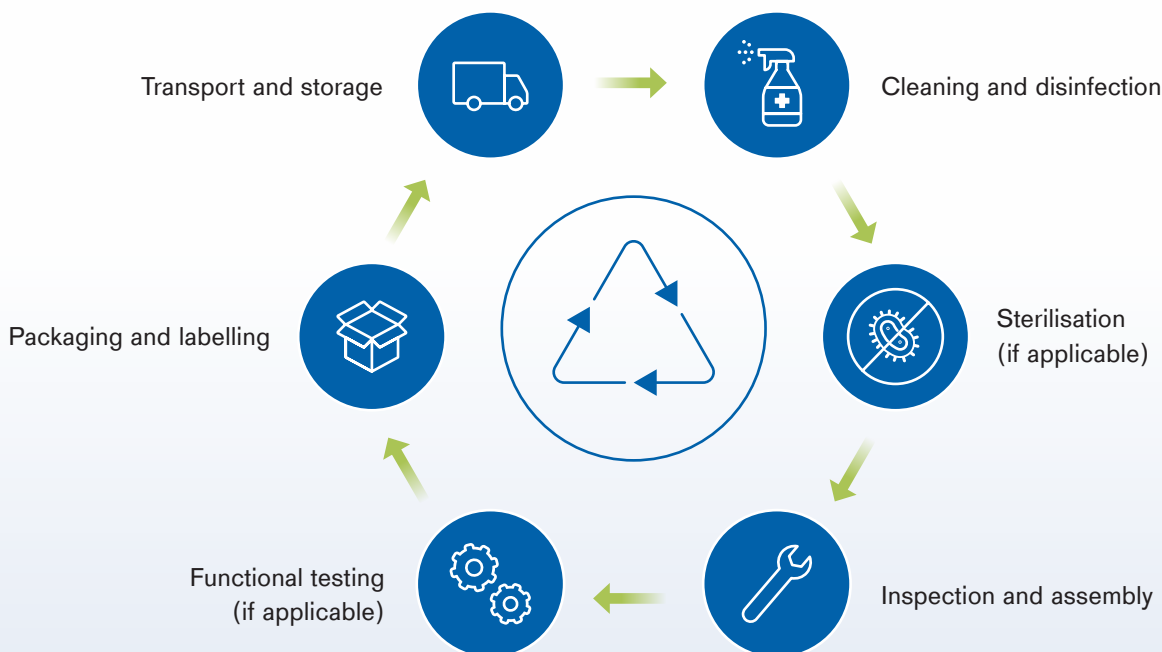


## Eco-conscious product design and assessment

'Improving acute care' also means that we focus more strongly on sustainability. We have therefore introduced a process that considers sustainable design at the earliest stages of the development of new products and systems. Additionally, we have performed life-cycle analyses to see if reusability is more eco-efficient than disposal.

### Is reprocessing for multi-patient use eco-efficient?

Reprocessing is a multi-step process that is often energy intensive. For articles that are needed in large quantities, a decision in favour of reusable articles seems logical. However, this does not always make ecological sense.

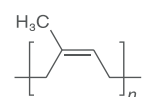


- The question as to whether disposable or reusable is more ecological cannot be answered in a general way and must be decided individually.
- The reprocessing of products can have a great influence on the CO<sub>2</sub> footprint.
- Resource and energy consumption and the eutrophication of soil and water must also be taken into account.
- Our eco-efficiency analysis for accessory products\* carried out by the German environmental institute *bifa*, sheds light on all ecological aspects. In this way, we support you in making holistic, well-founded decisions with regard to sustainability.

\* available for Germany

## Mitigating materials of concern

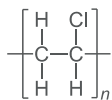
For many years, we have minimised the usage of substances of concern. Nearly all of our hospital consumables and accessories are now free of latex, PVC and DEHP.



**Natural latex:**  
Natural rubber



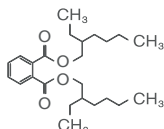
Causes allergic reactions



**PVC:**  
Third-most-used polymer



Potentially dangerous in combination with plasticisers



**DEHP:**  
Plasticisers



Carcinogenic and toxic

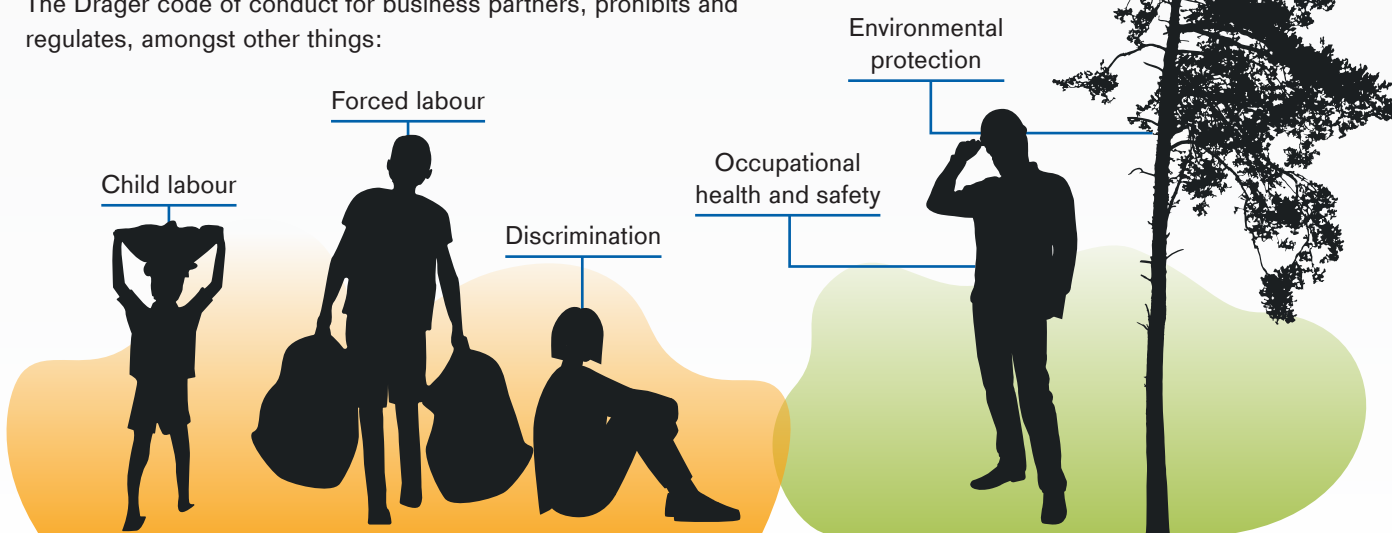
**If PVC cannot be replaced, it is used without DEHP.**

Sources: American College of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology, plasticseurope.org, Scientific Committee on Emerging and Newly-Identified Health Risks, DGUV

## Code of Conduct for Business Partners

According to UNICEF, 1 in 10 children worldwide are subject to child labour. The ILO reports that 700 million people are living in poverty despite being employed.

The Dräger code of conduct for business partners, prohibits and regulates, amongst other things:



Sources: ILO, Unicef



## Mitigating transport emissions

To mitigate emissions in a meaningful way, we produce several high-volume products like breathing filters and Soda Lime in Germany, sourcing from local suppliers in Europe.



Air



Sea

### Air2Sea

Air freight emits up to 144 times more CO<sub>2</sub> per kilometre than sea freight. That is why we reduce our levels of air freight for consumables and accessories when transporting in **14 distant country markets.**



## COMPARISON OF TYPICAL CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS BETWEEN MODES OF TRANSPORT

- Grams of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents per ton and per km



Source: ECTA

## Reducing waste

In caring for their patients, hospitals produce millions of tons of waste per year. We try to curb our share with eco-efficient designs and new recycling projects.



### ECO-EFFICIENT DESIGN

By making features that are rarely used optional, we avoid unnecessary waste even in the design. For example, take the SediStar® and LiteStar® polycarbonate hook ring:



**1 million** hook rings x **2 g**



Saving **> 2 metric tons** of plastic per year



### SODA LIME RECYCLING

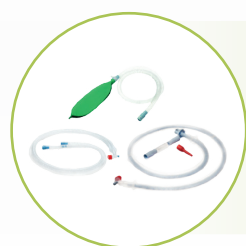
Soda lime is already being withdrawn and recycled in Germany and it is planned to roll this out in other countries.



**77 tons** of soda lime were recycled in 2021



Saving **33 metric tons** of CO<sub>2</sub>



### RECYCLING TRIALS

A recycling trial for breathing circuits is underway in cooperation with a German university hospital. A selection of products is collected at hospitals and given to a recycling company.

All our measures follow a common goal:

**“As a family entrepreneur, the things I do today, I want to be able to explain to my children tomorrow.”**

Stefan Dräger, Chairman of the Executive Board

